FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1808.

Subscriptions by Mall, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month ..... SUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Year .. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.

Tan Bun, New York City. Pance-Riceque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Riceque No. 10, Boulevard des Capuctues.

Postage to foreign countries added

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

The Demand for Government Notes

Owing to the scarcity of paper money the citisens of this part of the country are compelled, much against their will, to use gold in their business transactions. When they take the gold to the Treasury and ask for Government notes in exchange for it their request is denied on the ground that the Government needs for its own use all the notes it has. When they offer to deposit the gold and take out against it the certificates of deposit provided for in the act of 1882 they are told that the issue of such certificates will facilitate the hoarding of gold, and, therefore, cannot be permitted.

It is noticeable that among the complainers of the hardship of not getting Government paper of some kind in exchange for gold are officers of banks. They dislike to have to handle the heavy and bulky metal, and much prefer the more convenient paper representatives of it. Yet, not long ago, these same men were insisting that the power of issuing paper money ought to be taken away from the Government, because the Government could not be trusted to use it wisely!

Let us have as many Government notes as people will pay gold for, and let the gold so paid in be kept as a reserve against the notes issued for it until the redemption of the notes is called for.

#### Muster Out the Spare Troops

We think it would relieve some of the anxiety felt in regard to the health and well-being of the volunteer troops still in camp if the War Department should muster out the greater part of them forthwith.

The discharge of a considerable number of organizations has at last been ordered, but out of over a quarter of a million of soldiers, regular and volunteer, we have not observed that a single regiment has vet been actually mustered out, although nobody can say that 100,000 or 150,000 men would not be more than adequate for all purposes now, and, indeed, for all purposes that have existed ever since the signing of the peace protocol. Day after day, and even week after week, have been consumed in making up lists and revised lists of organisations that might "go first." They should hardly stand upon the order of their going but go at once. If there is any fear of criticism as to the geographical distribution of the regiments to be mustered out, this can best be disposed of by mustering out the greatest number possible instead of the least possible. Assuming muster out to be bad treatment, which is preposterous where there is no longer any fighting to be done or other service of consequence to render, yet no regiment can complain if put on the same footing as all those about it. It is the laborious picking out of a regiment here and a regiment there, when there should be a general sweep, that can alone make

If the expense were the only objection to keeping up a great volunteer army weeks after the possible need of it is over, this, though serious, could be borne. But on all sides come up stories of sickness and death at camps. These stories are no Nor, happily, do we need to learn any. In doubt enaggerated, but young men are truth, colonies, distinctively so-called, or their health aturally careless shout and refuse to take the precautions that are necessary, in August, wherever great bodies of people are huddled together. They do not habitually observe the rules made for them regarding food, water, clothing, and so on; and in addition there are some complaints, more or less well founded, that the sites of camps are badly chosen, the water supply bad, or the food unsuited to summer weather. Instead of conducting bitter discussions on these points in the newspapers, the first need seems to be to muster out the men and break up the camps. They are no longer needed, and the men will be released all the sooner from the chances of

We are aware that it takes time to muster out a hundred thousand troops, but they will never be mustered out at all unless a beginning is made. In case of need we could quickly got them back, and as many more with them. It is due to the country, to the men themselves, and to their anxious families and friends that the work should begin at once, and should go on as rapidly and upon as large a scale as possible. All the accounts indicate that the men in the ranks, who enlisted so eagerly and patriotically, and who would serve gladly for two years, if needed, are usually anxious to get back now to their ordinary life, especially where their places of employment are still open to them. Those of them who desire remain in the military service can enlist in the regular army and fill up the places made vacant by the losses of the war.

namo sickness.

# The Bidding for Torpedo Boats.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the proposals for the construction of the latest group of torpedo craft is their number and wide geographical distribution. Twenty-sight bids, coming from fourteen different bidders, were made for the twentysight boats, and the belated offer of the HERESHOPPS would bring the number of different concerns up to fifteen. They represent eleven different States, from Bath, Me., to Portland, Ore. The list lacks the names of some well-known shipbuilders, like the CRAMPS, but it includes some that have never yet built vessels for the Government, such as W. R. Taigg of Richmond and WELLINGTON & Co. of Weymouth.

The real value of this profusion of bids, as an indication of what the Government can rely on, will be more apparent in recalling that when our pioneer torpedo boat, the Cushing, was contracted for, a little more than ten years ago, on March 1, 1888. it was considered most fortunate that we happened to have one firm in the United States capable of guaranteeing 22 knots. And when, on her trial, the Cushing actually made an average of 221/2 knots, there was great enthusiasm and great praise for the HERRESHOPES. Yet even that firm, at the last moment, had felt compelled to ask permission to substitute an

English botler, the Thorneycroft, and it process was granted. For our next boat, the Eries begun years later, there were only two bidders, and many were the breakdowns during its efforts to achieve the stipulated

24 knots. Now we find a dozen and more different builders, in various parts of the Union, guaranteeing to turn out 26-knot, 29-knot and even 30-knot bosts, mostly at moderate prices. We say nothing of the proposal of a Williamsport firm to build a 40-knot boat, since no certified check accompanied it; but among the bids that complied with all the formalities are enough to show the enormous growth of this branch of our skilled industries. Several firms, too, such as the Monans of Scattle, that have already built boats for the Government, are not in the present competition, so that we think twenty different yards in all could be named as sources of supply hereafter for torpedo craft and light gunboats.

We do not think that Congress made any mistake in ordering twenty-eight of these vessels at one stroke. The handling of the Terror by the St. Paul and the destruction of her two sister craft at Santiago ought not to unsettle our faith in the capabilities of such vessels, when properly Taken out for single combat, in broad daylight, where the enemy can bring to bear his rapid-fire guns long before torpedo range is obtained, they may prove of little value; but for night attack, in groups, under daring and skilful commanders, manned by such crews as the American Navy can furnish, they are as good now as they were

before our war with Spain. We need, therefore, all of the twenty-eight ressels now ordered as part of our system of naval defence. They will certainly not be expensive craft to maintain. When in commission their crows will be small, and they can perform some of the cruising and station duties of larger vessels, but in time of peace most of our torpedo boats, after having once been thoroughly tried, may be laid up under the sheds which are to be built for them at Boston, Pensacola and elsewhere and only a few caretakers will be needed to maintain them in readiness for any call.

#### Our Past Experience.

The expectation of the London Standard that Hawaii will be the easiest to manage of all our new possessions may be realized but during the long debate upon the annex ation of those islands the opponents of the policy filled the Senate chamber with doleful cries bewailing the evil consequences which were predicted as sure to come from it. They prophesied day in and day out that the annexation would subject our po litical system to a strain which it could not bear without disruption, and newspapers opposed the measure with violence on the ground that the introduction of Hawaii into that system would impose upon us a colonial policy wholly foreign to it and subversive of it.

The annexation of Hawaii has been ac complished : the American flag has replaced the banner of the Hawaiian republic, but no sign of disturbance there or in our own political system appears. Nobody in this country and nobody outside of it has any real anxiety as to our ability to provide for the Hawaiians a government which will be altogether satisfactory to them and will bring to them larger freedom and a more prosperous development. As the London Standard says, the problem is easy of solution, and it will give us no serious trouble.

That paper suggests also that while we might set England an example of putting tropical colonies to commercial uses, we hould take lessons from England in the matter of their government and administration. Without disparaging the unquestionable ability shown by England in colonial government, it may be said. however, that the character of its political system is so radically different from our own that we shall be unable to learn from it valuable lessons for our guidance in the government of colonies. nder the monarchical designation of ther are foreign to our system and incompatible with it. Distant possessions, insular or otherwise, become immediately upon their acquisition an integral part of our political system. They begin with the territorial government provided for in our Constitution, and when they become properly and profitably assimilable as self-governing States they are introduced into our Union, whose possible extension is not restricted by any geographical separation. The process goes on without any fixed limitation of time. Nor is it new, for it has been ap plied to two-thirds of our present territorial area, and is still working in other parts of it than our new Hawaiian possession and the West Indian and Asiatic possessions, to which it is about to be applied. It ha worked so successfully in the past that there is no reason to fear that its future operation will be less satisfactory. It has proved to be far more effective and productive of far less friction than any colonial policy ever undertaken by any monarchical country, and has demonstrated that of all the civilized powers of the world, the American republic is the best equipped in its system and by its constitutional methods to carry enlightened and prosperous government to all peoples brought within its political

The history of our rapid transformation of the territory of the Louisiana purchase in 1808 affords an example and a precedent which give assurance that in the matter of 'colonial" government and administration we shall have no reason to go to England for a lesson. We have only to pursue an estab lished policy of our own, whose successful operation on a magnificent scale has been demonstrated so strikingly. Its history was related with particularity in THE SUN of last Sunday. The method of transformation and assimilation in the case of the Louisiana territory acquired by JEFFERSON was simple and natural, and it was pursued without vexatious complications. though it was applied to a territory only lately a Spanish possession, and with Spanish laws, language and traditions. It was also a territory more difficult of access at the time of its acquisition, and long after, than is now any point in the Philippines. Weeks were required to communicate with it from Washington, while now the communication with Manila is instantaneous. Moreover, this country in 1803 was comparatively feeble, with a population of not more than one-twelfth of what it is now, and the development of our wealth was in its mere beginning, and our political system was as yet untried by so severe a test. It was a novel experiment, but it was completed so successfully by the statesmanship of those days that it furnishes a lesson and an incentive for all time. It proved that the difficulties of absorbing new and distant salons and unassimilated peoples, of

can and inherent in the genius of our political system.

Accordingly, with all due regard to the friendly spirit manifested by the London Standard, we can say to it and to the world that, as we are taking no new departure in a "colonial system," It is not necessary for us to study the experience of any other country in that field. Our present policy of territorial expansion is only a fresh application of a policy which runs back to the earliest days of this republic. We shall pursue no methods of government in our tried, which have not been uniformly successful in all our abundant experience and are not of our own origination. Difficulties which beset the path to colonial empire for England cannot obstruct the progress of our American system of popular government. The elements of the problem are totally dissimilar. We do not need to go abroad to find the formula for its solution it is furnished for us in our own history.

### The Republican Candidate in New York

Our esteemed contemporary of Albany, the Argua, who, exhausted by the effort against repudiation in 1896, has ever since clasped Bryanism to its arms provided wrapping hid it from view, thus studiously errs in describing the Republican canvass in the Empire State:

"BLACK is the logical candidate."

As a candidate for public office Governo BLACK is by no means without strength. He began his administration about the most curious mixture of backwoods unsophistication, sterling intellectual qualities. creditable purposes, and self-indulgence in the opportunities of his place that has graced the Executive chair for many a long year. Without making upon the public mind any great impress of his powers as Governor, he is, on the whole, happy in a generally praiseworthy administration; and it must be said of him in justice that where within the Republican party prefer ence for other candidates stands for a longing for revenge against the Governor be cause of his action when in confict with the organization, it is there where he is best entitled to approval. A disposition to reject him for causes originating in that quarter will be the most potent factor toward continuing BLACK in office or driving the Republican party out.

But with the "logic of the situation," as the Argus puts it, Governor BLACK has nothing but the most slender connection. The cam paign this fall must be fought without regard to his Administration or to any question of distinctly State concern, as the Bryanites, undisguised or disguised, would have it it they could. Public sentiment will be absorbed here as elsewhere mainly in ideas flowing from the war, and the Republican candidate must represent first and foremost the war's momentous and splendid issues as they are shaped by the Adminis tration at Washington.

If Governor BLACK is a candidate for re nomination it must be on the strength of his identification as a war Governor with the National Administration, and not at all in the hope of reward for his services as Governor, or of vindication from the accusations of his enemies.

### The Gibber of Gibson

The Hon. HENRY R. GIBSON, Republican represents the Second Tennessee district in the present House of Representatives. He is sixty-one years old, but he has not had time enough to acquire wisdom if he uttered this extraordinary nonsense at the Tennessee Republican Convention :

"Democrats have hoped and prayed for som great calamity. They wanted DEWET's ships sunk a Manila, and SHAPTER and SAMPSON whipped at San tiago, but the Lord was on our side because we wer on His side."

It is hard to believe that any sane person can have been guilty of such maniaca flubdub, yet the words quoted are ascribed to Mr. Gibson by reputable Tennessee newspapers. If he actually talked in that ay, what explanation do his friends make for him? He comes from the mountains Has the rarity of the air made his brain dizzy? Is he the manufacturer of a peculiar kind of patent humor, the secret of which is known only to himself? Or is he, as he seems to be, judged by his exhibition of himself at the Tennessee Convention, an ineffable and irredeemable donkey?

# He Takes to the Middle of the Road.

Ever since 1896 the Middle-of-the-Road Populists, loudest of the sons of time, have been shaking their voices and fists at the Hon. MARION BUTLER of North Carolina, Chairman of the Populist National Committee. Mr. BUTLER is the proprietor of a momentous organ called the Caucasian, but the Middle-of-the-Roaders haven't looked upon him as a "white" man. The man that refused to receive the necessarily illuminative letter of the Hon. Tom Watson, when that Cracker Confucius was, or believed himself to be a candidate for Vice-President, stirred up dark suspicion in the Middle-of. the Road mind. The Middle-of-the Boaders stand and cry for principle, immortal, immutable, straight, Populism and plenty of it, whereas Mr. BUTLER has a gift for fusions and a passion for arranging them. The Middle-of-the-Roaders are primitive

poets, but he is cold with prose. They explode in resolutions that read like strophes, and while they are exploding he is making up a deal. At least so have they thought, and they have given him no rest in consequence. They have summoned him to call conventions at impossible times. They have bombarded him with resolutions. Only the other day they fought him in a conference or concussion in Omaha, and in a few days they are going to hold a preliminary national convention at Cincinnati and nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. These candidates may subequently be approved or thrown out by means of the great, infallible Populist referendum; and whatever happens the Middle of-the-Roaders will have shown that they mean to do business on their own hook, and that they fling away forcibly the Hon. MARION BUTLER and all other workers of fusion and stalk straight ahead, careless of Republicans, Democrats or plutocrats.

But before the final and formal curse or fusion could be pronounced the Hon. Ma-BION BUTLER saw the error of his ways and jumped from the side of the road to the middle. At a Populist "encampment" in Greenville, Tex., last week he "declared that as National Chairman he would promise that there would be no trades or combines with either of the old parties before the next national convention; and that he would call that convention at least a month before the Democratic or Republican conventions, and thus prevent any opportunity of fusion."

Thus did this restless Tar Heel fusionist recent and reform; and to put himself out of which we hear so much now, have no ex-istence in fact, or are easily conquerable by national convention shall be a month shead

see and methods distinctively Ameri- of the other national conventions. No doubt the Populists generally, and not merely those of the straitest sect, are tired of the queer muddle in which their party was put in 1896, when their principles were seized by the Democrats, who, in compensation, kindly allowed the Populist brethren to vote for the Democratic candidates. Where fusion with the Democrats is convenient for the purpose of State elections, it may serve, but for national purposes it is a ticklish thing. The Southern Populista have no love for the Democrata, and in the Western States where the Popunew possessions which are not old and lists are strongest, the Democratic contri bution to the fusion is small. Moreover, the glorious ratio of 16 to 1, still dear to most of the Democrats outside of the East, raises no wild passion in the Populist breast. Silver may be pretty bad, but it isn't bad enough for the real shouting Populist. Irredeemable paper money is the hope of his heart. Besides, he is a fellow of fertile brain, and can produce crank notions more rapidly than the Democrats can prig them. A straight Populist ticket, with the road all middle, will be liable to chill the blood of the Democrats, who will need all the help they can get and perhaps a good deal more. However that may be, the admirers of earnest genius will rejoice to see the fusionist, BUTLER, putting away fusion and taking his place among the heroic, tough old spirits that are blown about the Hon. CYCLONE DAVIS, who, as we may be permitted to say again, is the only living statesman eighty-seven inches high. It will be a sublime and filling sight to see Manion BUTLER, the converted fusionist, going into the next National Convention of his party arm-in-arm with those uncompromising Middle-of-the-Roaders, TOBE SCRUTCHINS and HEE LUNG.

#### The Slere Trains.

Why should the Government dishand at Tampa the siege batteries that were organized with so much labor? There are there collected the 5-inch siege guns, the 7-inch siege howitzers, and the 3.6-inch mortars These batteries were all formed under the supervision of Brig.-Gen. JOHN I. RODGERS one 5-inch siege gun battery and one 7-inch siege howitzer battery being retained, mounted, in the neighborhood of Washing ton. The guns were obtained from one ar senal, the carriages from another, the ammu nition from a third, and the harnesses from r fourth, and, of course, with a considerable expenditure of trouble and time. Now, it would seem, they are to be separated in the same way into their component parts and these scattered as before.

It would appear more judicious to send slege battery complete to each of our larger seacoast fortifications, wherever there is room for it. In New York harbor, for example, one battery could be sent to Fort Wadsworth, another to Fort Hamilton and a third to Fort Slocum. Still another battery could be sent to Newport, and so on with other harbors.

Two good results would happen. The heavy artillery batteries could be instructed weekly in the use and care of a slege train, and would be ready for active service with it when supplied with the neces sary draught animals. With siege batteries there are no elaborate field manœuvres like those which the light batteries perform with the field guns. Then, in time of war, by sending the horses and the train wagons to the places where the siege trains were stationed, without further delay or trouble the trains could be shipped to the scene of hostilities, and, for that matter, the men could go with them, having become familiar already with their use.

The account of the arrival of the Alicante at La Coruña is interesting, as she contained the first installment of Spanish soldiers sent home from Santiago. The voyage, of course was longer than that of our troops to Montauk Point, yet the number of deaths on board, sixty is so very far in excess of any suffered on our own ships, in transit, as to be worth noting.

It is a happiness to learn from the Hon. IcGuire's news Courier, that JAMES K. McGuire is "the best vote-getter in the field," and that "all things considered, James K. McGuirs is the most available candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor." It is possible enough that Mr. McGuing may be neglected by an unfeeling Democratic State Convention, but he cannot fail to be sustained and soothed by the cordial praise which he bestows upon himself in the Syracuse Courier.

Enthusiasm continues to roar around the Hon. ALLEN D. CANDLER, the One-Eyed Ploughboy of Pigeon Roost and Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia. Col. JOE BLANCE of Polk "in his enthusiastic return to Democracy recently named the finest horse in his county Allen D. Candler and then wanted to shoot one of the animal's eyes out to make the transaction realistic." The genial gayety of Cracket politics never cools down. Still, some consideration should be shown to the Georgians who are unfortunate enough to have a full set of eyes. These men are not eligible to office a present, but their intentions may be good.

A new alliterative Swinburnian genius has arisen in Ohio. Judge ALLEN SMALLEY parried the Democratic State Convention off its head by his affecting peroration, in which he took a birdseye view of 1900 "when 10,000,000 of American freemen will triumphantly sweep through the grand arch of victory, singing praises to Almighty God for a great deliver ance, and shouting for Brotherhood, Bimetallism, and BRYAN." Judge SMALLEY should b appointed historiographer, military historian campaign biographer, and poet laureate ex raordinary to Bimetallie Brother BRYAN.

Literature has just suffered an irreparable loss. The Kansas Populist campaign hand-book has been suppressed. According to the Toneka Capital. "Governor LEEDY objected to the handbook for the reason that it did not contain an extended account of his doings as the State's chief executive." How could it contain such an account and not be sixteen times big-ger than the "Encyclopædia Britannica"? The doings civil, uncivil, military, economic, literary, political, and miscellaneous of John W. LEEDT cannot be described competently in a handbook or a hundred-handed book.

# New Ticket.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : It may be rather prematurely previous to be mixing up in national politics at this carly day, but isn't there somewhat of an aureola on the Republican horizon of 1900 in which may be seen something that looks like this: For President-William McKinley of Ohio. For Vice-President-Theodore Roosevelt of New

Platform: The earth is ours, and the fulnes MADISON SQUARE.

Make the Job Clean.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With Spain for

#### neighbor in the Philippines, it would be only a question of time when we should have to whip her

New York, Aug. 25. To the Horson of The Sun-Sér: Has anybody been funny enough yet to remark that Major McKin-ley is in the Hay-Day of Secretary of State pros"BUILDING UP OF A GREAT NATION." An Elequent Forecast of Our Fature Ex pannion by a Virginian

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: We are confronted with an issue we cannot shirk. The last four months have literally been crowded with momentous events. The Stars and Stripes float in triumph over the beautiful islands discovered by Magellan over three centuries ago The Orient, with all its fabulous wealth, its incalculable trade, at last is opened to our race. A new and magnificent leaf has been opened in the pages of our history. When we contemplate the mighty traffic of the East, which has enriched Europe since the days of the Ornsades, about to flow into our lap if our councils are guided by true statesmanship, it well nigh dazes the imagination.

Shall the flag of our country be taken down from the place to which it has been carried by the valor of our soldiers? My answer and the answer of all true Americans who prefer coun try to party is, Never! Never! Not only must we annex the Philippine Islands, but, in addi-tion, we must acquire a port in China for the benefit of our trade. I do not mean that we shall sequire such a port by war, but by honorable negotiation. Our trade with China, already great and growing, can be enormously increased by the annexation of the Philippine Islands and the acquisition of a Chinese port. That trade is worth more to us than to any furopean nation, for the reason that we can furnish both raw materials and agricultural and manufactured products cheaper than any nation on earth. Look at the facts: In the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1898, we furnished Europe five and a balf times more iron and steel than we imported, and of all products during that period our exports exeeded our imports by more than \$600,000,000.

The significance of these momentous facts sannot be overestimated, and we are in the infancy of our growth as a nation. Cuba is ours: Hawaii is ours, and it requires no prophecy to foresee the imperious necessity of building the Nicaraguan Canal. The age of chivalry has linked itself with the age of trade and business. Dewey and Schley have shown that American ourage and American prestige have suffered no diminution since the days of Decatur and Paul Jones. They have swept from the earth two of the finest navies of Spain, but above all they have burst the barriers which isolated us from the world. Morro Castle at Havana the Gibraltar of America, is ours. It guards the entrance to the Nicaraguan Canal, and will enable us to control the trade of the world. which will flow through this canal. Its trade will be far superior to that of the Suez Canal. Who is it that can estimate the supreme, the ommanding importance of our ownership of the port at Havana? Who is it that can estimate the importance of our ownership of the port at Manila and the acquisition of a port in China? Away with the laggards who are willing to give up the advantages of our dearly bought victories!

In order to get some idea of the splendid possibilities of the Oriental trade, remember that China, Russia and India have a billion of people and contain 25,000,000 square miles, all in one body, which is half the land of the entire world. The completion by Russia of the Transsiberian Railroad will mark an epoch in the history of the world. It will open up a market whose possibilities are enormous. Is it not true statesmanship to make the effort to gras this mighty trade? It has been said that we cannot govern the

eople of the islands we propose to annex? If not, why not? It is not proposed that we shall make States of the Union of Cuba. Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands perhaps for fifty years or more; certainly not until their population has acquired sufficient intelligence to entitle them to such a position. In the meantime they can be governed as Territories, with laws as just, as wise, and as humane as those under which we live. Is there one line or letter or syllable in the Federal Constitution against such action? The answer is, No. I may pause here long enough to say that the Democratic members of Congress who voted against the annexation of Hawaii will have a stern account to settle with their constituents. Writing for Virginia I will declar that the war has unlocked the sluggish thought of our people; it has stirred them to action The vast bulk of them prefer the prosperity of our country to any party on earth. The wise prudent, sagacious and statesmanlike administration of President William McKinley in the ad ministration of the affairs of this country in the great crisis through which we have passed has deserved, as it has received, the cordial approval of the best people of Varginia and indeed of the entire Union. Writing as a Democrat who has always been true to his party, I say that it stands out in bold and striking entrast with the Administration of Grover leveland, who tore down the Stars and Stripe from the island of Hawaii and afterward at. compted to plunge this country into a war with out any cause whatever with England, our chief ally. It is difficult, yea, it is impossible, to imadversion with reference to both Venezuels and Hawaii. It remained for William McKinley to pluck the flower of safety from the nettle of danger." He has carried into effect true Democratic principles of Government.

The seed sown by the grand National Democratic Convention of 1844 is beginning to bear oble fruit. That was the convention which inaugurated the doctrine which requires a maority of two-thirds to be given before any candidate can be nominated for President. This change was made to defeat Martin Van Buren. who was opposed to the annexation of Texas, and it accomplished its purpose. This same spirit of true Democracy has already clipped the wings of that ambitious young statesman, Joseph H. Bailey of Texas. It is reaching forth its Briarean arms for other food in the Democratic party. Neither beautiful rhetoric nor the most skilful political manipulation, though aided by the unsurpassed advantages of the Virginia Walton law, can save from the doom which awaits them the officeholders who oppose the policy of annexation. The men who attempt to stem this mighty torrent will be swept away by the resistless force of public opinion. They will join Sterling Morton, William L. Wilson, Vilas, and Don M. Dickinson; together they will form what may properly be termed the flotsam and jetsam of th Cleveland Administration, and will quietly float away into oblivion. Upon their wrecks will spring up a new Democratic party, which will prove to the world that the spirit of true liberty still lingers among us, and the memory and the deeds of an illustrious ancestry have not been forgotton.

# BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, Va., Aug. 25.

# Mail Tube Mishap Was Trivial.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your report of the accident to the machinery of the pneumatic tube, between the general Post Office and Station H, in this morning's paper is erroneous. There was a delay of less than an hour, due to the loosening of a nut in the receiving apparatus. None of the carriers was open, and none of the mail matter was in any way disfigured. The pressure per square inch on this particular tube is usually about 14 pounds—not 1.000 as stated. On this occasion it did not exceed its pounds. The injury to the apparatus was very trivial. We shall greatly appreciate it if you will make public our explanation of this matter, with your customary fairness. Very truly yours.

W. A. H. Bogardys.

New York, Aug. 25. There was a delay of less than an hour, due to

# Miss Helpn Gould.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUY: Should Miss Relen Gould's efforts to alleviate the suffering of our returning heroes fail to win an earthly crown, I pray a heavenly one awaite her in the world that is to WILLIAM BURBELL New York, Aug. 24.

From an Observer in Southampton.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The people of this place are deeply stirred by the condition of our soldiers at Montauk. Already the Red Cross Auxiliary here has raised nearly \$6,000 in money, inde filary here has raised mearly \$0,000 in money, inde-pendent of the large amount of supplies which are sent every day to the hospitals. The milk supply is nearly all sent from this place.

Hany of the soldiers on furlough come here every day, and of course are well provided for by the peo-ple. The war news of Tan Sus is very eagerly read here. The report of the taking of Guam is a sen. Beautiful and the soldiers of Guam is a sen.

NATURAL HISTORY IN BOSTON. Animals as Described in the Compositions of School Children.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! The apended compositions are the results of combining moral instruction and easy lessons in natural history according to the Boston system. The signatures have been changed for others of similar type, so that the name may indicate the parent, as the style indicates the child.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.

THE MONEY. There are many kinds of monky besides those that live on hand organs; some are found in Asia and some in Africa. Once a man was in the woods and he threw a little stone at the monkys and they throw back large ripe sweet ecca nuts, and this teaches us a great moral lesson. We should always behave like the monky. I saw a monky at a circus, and it pulled a lady's bonnet off, and tore it all to rage and tied the strings around its neck and grined.

CLARA ELPHINSTONE GARY.

THE BARE, Bares are of many sighees and all big. The chief kinds are the grisally bare which is black; the sinnermon bare which is good and gentle; the white bare which blackes its skin to hide in the snow and makes a rug, and the black bare which is enoming and is careful of its cubs. Bares fight bees for honey, which is mean because the bees are little. Once a bare found some currant jelly sitting on a garden bench to dry, and he ate it, and the lady hada't any more, which was greedy. Bares are pigs.

James Clarence Claren.

THE ELLFART.

The ellfant is the biggest of all beasts put together and has two tusks, one tall and one trunk, sometimes called the ellfant's hand, and two syes. His feet are large roasted and good to eat, but the skin is very thick. He shakes dust on it like a pepper caster. Once a taylor stuck a needle into an ellfant, and years after the ellfant soaked his house for him. Be good to the ellfant and you will be happy.

GROVER CLEVELAND JONES.

THE USEFUL REPLANT. THE USEFUL EFELANT.

The useful efelant grows in hot countries like the cocca nut. He can pile wood and but down things like wails. The cfelant is useful to ride on; you sit in a house to ride. The efelant has four feet all very large and useful. He has a trunk and it is useful in many ways. He puts water and nuts into it. The cfelant is useful in war. He scares away the horses with a trumpet. The efelant is a large useful animal.

WILLIAM PETERS.

THE LIONS.

Lions are always wolking except when cating, and then they growl. Their roar terifeyes, but their tails are not so long as the monkeys. They are cats no matter what you think, and their size has nothing to do with it. Once it was fashnable to call them noble, but they are mean no matter what your fable book says, and you must stop taiking. Once a donkey stole a lion skin, but the other donkeys killed him because he made so much noise with his brain. That showed he was a donkey. Keep still when you are thinking.

John Croker Perrins.

Bees are always busy because the idle ones are killed. They make honey and wax, but parafeen candles are cheaper or else candles made out of whales. The bees build cells and combs and sometimes fill trees and bears smell the honey and eat it. They suck the juice out of flowers and the flower dies. Bees are meaner than mosquitoes, and you can tell them by the yellow bands on their abdomen. Alace Jennings.

#### JAMAICA.

#### The Sentiment for Annexation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As Jamaican allow me to say a few words regardng "the alleged wish of Jamaica to join the Union," so ably commented on in your edi-torial of this morning. This "wish" would appear to be the natural outcome of the late schievements by American arms in the West Indies and the annexation of two of the most important islands in the Caribbean Sea as teritories of the United States. For, with these slands annexed to this country and enjoying all the advantages accruing from the annexation, the Jamaican's doubtless realize the awkward position in which the island will be placed thereby, since the benefits enjoyed by the sister islands will naturally react on the

welfare of Jamaica. As you say very discerningly in your editorial, any hope for a return of prosperity to the island under the present ownership must clearly be regarded as futile, and that this hope has existed so long a time in the breasts of Jamaicans would seem to evince the optimism of their character. "The alleged wish" seems, however, to prove conclusively that this hope has at last evaporated from their bosoms, and that their eyes are now opened to the futility of looking for aid to England, which, as you correctly say, cannot assist, and cannot be expected to assist the colony at the expense of the people at home. This was the position many years ago, but the reality position many years ago, but the reality of it appears to have but just dawned on the Jamaicans. Just what proportion of the inhabitants are in favor of annexation it would, of course, be impossible to say until the taking of the plebiscite. From personal experience I should say, however, that the majority of the blacks would view the change with marked disapproval, if not with open hostility. Perhaps among the greatest benefits arising from the change of regime would be, as you foresee, the settlement of Americans in large numbers in the island. This would readjust the present deplorable disparity in the proportion of the whites to the blacks, and return the colony to the hands of those most capable of directing its welfare. The blacks have always feared annexation, whenever the question was broached, not from any special feeling of loyalty to England, but from their acquaintance, through the newspapers, with the inexorable features of American lynch law and from the prevailing impression that the black has no show in the Btates," an impression that perhaps is not entirely without its raison dètre.

The question of loyalty to England could not with justice be brought into the arguments affecting the change. There are—and the past (a glorious past) has shown it—no more loyal and subjects of the Crown of England than the inhabitants of Jamaica (hemselves, and none, I am assured, would deplore the withdrawal of British sovereignty from the island more than people whose interests compelled them to seek that withdrawal.

(C. T. Masox, (Declared citizen, U. S. A.) of it appears to have but just dawned on

CANADIANS AND OURSELVES.

# Contradiction of a Statement That the

Canuckians Dislike Us. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would you kindly allow us space enough in your paper to put in this disclaimer and denial of the truth of the assertion made in a communication in your issue of to-day (ostensibly from Montreal, Quebec) which appeared in the fourth column of the editorial page, anent the illeged general anti-American and pro-Spanish feeling in Canada, which said correspon-dent states exists and has existed during the

recent conflict.

We beg to give this a most emphatic denial as regards its having been the case in Canada. If the writer had stated the reverse, he would have been much nearer the truth-at least as regards the well-read, thinking and intelligent portion of the general and especially the business community, which comprises the large bulk of our people. There, no doubt, have been exceptions to the rule, especially among that class who have neither social, political, nor financial weight, but who, "Micawber like," are waiting "for something to turn up," and in the interval want something o talk about, but, we assert, the reverse almost universally has been the case among our people first referred to who are intelligent enough to know that sometimes through the medium of necessary though drastic measures great good accrues to both individuals and nations.

great good accrues to both individuals and nations.

Our attention as Canadian merchants coming down to do business in New York, while on the train this morning, was arrested by the tone of the article referred to, and we felt that the least we could do was to set the matter right so far as was in our power, and in so doing contribute our quots of influence toward furthering those freer trade relations and fostering that more kindly spirit which should subsist between two countries as closely allied as ours are, the furtherance of which object is now about to engage the Commissioners from both countries in Quebec, with the aim to smooth out grievances, some real and some imaginary.

We were sorry to see an article of such animus appearing in the columns of such an influential journal as The Sux, and we have no hesitation in saying that just such incorrect statements as the one referred to, appearing as they have done from time to time in the columns of the daily press, have done more than anything else to keep up the petty friction between the two countries which we, as Canadians, while loyal to our own, long to see wiped out effectually and forever.

REALLY, Guelph, Oat.

THE SCARCITY OF CURRENCY. Secretary Gage Says There Is No Apparent

Beason for It. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.-The attention of Secretary Gage was called this morning to the reported scarcity of currency in New York and to the fact that the banks were paying gold over

their counters to their enstomers.

"There is," he said. "no apparent reason for a searcity of notes. According to the last statement of the New York banks, they held over \$65,000,000 of currency, which seemed ample for their needs. The steek of currency in the Treasury is greater than for some time past, yesterday's statement showing over \$50,000,000. The fact is that the banks find the notes much more convenient to take care of, and especially in the settlement of Clearing the gold in transactions with their customers It might be that they were anticipating a greater demand for notes within the next fee months when the movement of crops is at its

months when the movement of crops is at its height. But as the Treasury will be ready to exchange small notes for gold and as the stock of currency in the Treasury is even larger than usual, I do not see how there can be cause for a stringency. Even if it should become thecessary to ship some gold to the Interior, it would not be an unmixed evil, since it would make the people more familiar with the facts relating to our increasing gold supply."

Asked why the Treasury did not issue gold certificates in order to do away with the actual handling of gold, the Secretary said that the language of the act authorizing the issue of gold certificates provided that their issue should stop when the gold reserve did fail below these figures no more were issued. The law did not provide for their resumption when the reserve again reached the \$100,000,000 mark, and whether or not there was authority, to make new issues was a mooted question. Secretary Carlisla decided that the law did not give such authority, and his finding, after more or less debate, had been generally accepted as correct.

#### The Glorious Harvest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For a little more than a hundred days the United States has been at war with Spain, and the results may be briefly summed up as follows:

have been blotted out, and Alabama and New Hampshire have clasped hands over Dewey and 2. The Revolution of 1776, the war of 1812, and the eccentricities of the English in 1882

are forgotten, and Great Britain and America are friends. Greater Britain is united, and will 3. Americans have fought this fight and won

and the best blood in the United States, fighting in the ranks, has vindicated its ability to ing in the ranks, has vindicated its ability to maintain the Government of the people against any attack either from within or without.

4. The victories won by our arms will compel respect for our Government and people in the future from all foreign powers, and will operate as an insurance policy against future wars.

5. It has been proved that religious differences do not and cannot divide. Americans in time of war: Catholic and Protestant are equally loval.

time of war; Catholic and Protestant are equally loyal.

6. An unbroken series of victories has insured the independence of Cuba and given to us Porto Rico, the Ladrones, and the Philippines. All of these we shall keen, and Porte Rico alone will in a few years return to us profit equal to the entire cost of the war.

7. A navy worthy of a great nation and against large enough to protect our border interests are both certainties of the near future.

8. The voyage of the Oregon alone is sufficient to insure the completion of the Nicaragua Canal under the control of the United States, when the Gulf of Mexico will become a highway in the world's commerce instead of an unimportant terminus, and the Mississippi Valley will then be a front fot in the avenue.

10. Prosperity has come and come to stay

for a generation to come.

10. Prosperity has come and come to stay.
This country is just entering upon a career of prosperity such as no nation in the history of the world has ever before known.

Has any Administration in full four years given America as much as one hundred days of William McKinley?

BANGELEY, Mo., Aug. 24.

Ivanhoe's Rebecca's Portrait. From the Richmond Dispatch.

Lexington, Kr., Aug. 22.—Miss Wilhelmine Loos, daughter of the Rev. Louis Loos, for-merly President of Kentucky University, has just completed for the Foster Jewish Home and Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia a picture of Rebecca Gratz.

Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia a picture of Rebecca Gratz.

When Arsanna Gratz Clay, a grand-niece of Rebecca Gratz. was asked by the managers of the home to have painted a copy of the famous picture of Rebecca that hangs in the Clay homestead and which was painted by the importal Sully, she commissioned Miss Loos to do the work. It is well done, and the members of the Gratz family agree that it is a perfect likeness of the distinguished original.

The picture will be sent to Philadelphia on Wednesday in time for the unveiling on Aug. 29, the anniversary of the death of Rebecca Gratz, the founder of the Foster Home. Rebecca Gratz, the founder of the Foster Home. Rebecca Gratz, the founder of Rebecca in "Ivanhoe."

#### Coal Oil Johnnie Says It Wasn't So. From the Philadelphia Press.

Prom the Philadelphia Press.

Mr. John Staele of Nebraska, familiarly known in this State as "Coal Oil Johnnie," is visiting the scenes of his former fame in Venango county. He says all the stories regarding his immense wenth, attained from oil, and the free dissipation of his fortune are without foundation; that his total income in the earlier days of oil's boom was a royalty in the McClintock, its owner, had saved \$63,000 from the royalty, and she loft it to him. He invested the money in a business block in Meadville, leaving a balance unpaid. Oil then dropped from \$5 per barrel to 50 cents; he was unable to meet his obligations and turned the property over to other parties at a great loss. Mr. Steele says he was only 19 years old when all the sensational stories were written about him, and he was a little lavish with his money, as a boy would naturally be.

# An Old Proverb Out of Joint.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, From times immemorial the idea has been culti-rated that old men for counsel and young men for war is the proper arrangement for human activity Whatever may have been past experience, the recent war with Spain leaves the venerable maxim in a topsy-turvy condition. Men on the far side of the prime of life have directed the battles as well as ormed the plans, and with remarkable success Perhaps some, like Shafter at Santiago, were a little us, but that merely strengthens the case

gainst the proverb. Most of the leaders are nearing the age of retire ent, Dewey is 61, and entered the Naval Academy forty-four years ago. Gen. Joseph Wheeler on the 10th of next month will reach the age of 62. As Santiago he was sick, but refused to go to the rear A younger man might not have been ill, but his advice would not have had the same value, and if sick he would not have known how to husband his impaired strength. Shafter also was indisposed, but managed to pull through. Lawton and Merritt are veterans. Gen. Miles, commanding the army, is past 59. Sampson is 58 and Schley nearly 59. Fitchugh Lee, the sculor of this list, will be 63 in November. On the Spanish side Admiral Cervers, a grayhaired veteran, is decidedly the hero. He showed heroic stuff by his manly treatment of Hobson. But Hobson is a young man, it is interposed. So he is, and as gallant a one as ever lived. But the noble self-sacrifice of his deed is what entitles it to universal honor. Old men, at least men near the 60 mark, are the safe warriors if any lesson touching this point

#### is to be extracted from the conflict of 189 Falling In.

Prem the Philadelphia Record.

The United States have a Pacific coast line greates in length than that of Russia and the Chinese possessions added together. Back of the coast line lie our imperial States with a wealth of surplus production of tion of breadstuffs, cotton, coal, iron, copper, and manufactured stuffs to feed, clothe, warm, shelter and supply the wants of the people of all the continents and the islands.

Why in the division of trade among commercial peoples should not the United States be measured by its coast lines and inland resources? Why should we stand back for France or Germany or Russia, or either or all of them, in the competition for the mastery of the trade of the Pacific?

# From the Chicago Inter Ocean. HARVARD, Ill., Aug. 20.—To the E41t r.—From an ex-

tended canvass of the opinions of the people throughout McHenry and adjoining counties (northern Illiacis) I feel warranted in saying that the sentiment of the intelligent and taxparing class (farmers, merof the intelligent and taxpaying class (farmers, merchants and mechanics) is practically unanimous for holding all the territory acquired by treaty or conquest in this war. This was not the idea of the people at first, but the march of events has effected a complete revolution in public sentiment here as elsewhere, and the demand now is to "hold the Philippines" at all hazards as our outpost in the East, while we keep a firm grip on what we have won in the West. The course of the Inter Ocean is strongly approved.